

## OLD BOTTLE-GREEN

By HAROLD CARTER.

"This was where the tide of battle first began to turn," said old Bottle-Green to Peter. "This was where we hammered and broke 'em. Set 'em up, and we'll fight it all over again. You can be the Rebs."

"Maybe I'll beat you this time, old Bottle-Green," thought Peter, but he said nothing and began to set up the lead soldiers. For an hour and longer the opposing forces fought tooth and nail with spring guns and chips for shells. Surely enough, the Yankee army reeled back in sore disaster, reeled back as far as the edge of the table, and there died to a man rather than surrender.

"That's because I didn't have Stone-wall Jackson," said old Bottle-Green. "You killed him early in the game. You remember. Next time I'll beat you."

Peter crept guiltily out of the house. It was strange how he had first come to play soldiers with Bottle-Green. When Peter's mother first went to live in the village everybody despised Bottle-Green. He wore a bottle-green coat, he tapped his stick fiercely as he went down the street, and everybody was afraid of him. The old man had no friends, and he lived all alone in the white house, except for his negro servant, Amias.

Peter, fascinated by the old man, crept up to a window and looked in. He saw a big table and a wonderful array of soldiers and artillery. The old man was busily playing one force against another. Smash, smash!



Crept Up to a Window and Looked In.

went the guns, and whole lines went toppling over. Just then old Bottle-Green looked up and saw the little boy. Peter, too terrified to run, stood with bulging eyes. He expected nothing less than to be caught and eaten.

Old Bottle-Green came charging out of the door. "Want a game of soldiers, little boy?" he asked.

Peter nodded.

Old Bottle-Green carried him inside, and the terrified Peter soon found himself playing with zest and having the time of his life. That game the Yankees knocked some word Peter didn't understand out of the Rebs. But the next time they played the Rebs gave as good as they got. And so the fortunes of war swung for many critical games.

"Mind you, don't tell anybody about it," said old Bottle-Green. "Swear by the password."

"I swear by the Continental Congress," answered Peter, lifting up his hand.

"Now you're sworn in, and a soldier," said old Bottle-Green. "Any morning you're passing, stop in and have a battle."

Peter's mother never knew what became of Peter on those days. She thought he was playing with some of the boys. Peter kept his fearful secret, conscious that the destinies of the nation depended upon him.

"How is it you haven't any little boys of your own to play with, old Bottle-Green?" asked Peter one day.

Old Bottle-Green scowled fearfully, and opened his gold watch with a snap that sounded like the discharge of a whole park of artillery. Inside was the face of a beautiful woman. It seemed vaguely familiar to Peter, though he did not know where he had seen it.

"She wouldn't have me," answered old Bottle-Green. "She said she was going to be true to her country and marry a Reb, although she loved me better. When you don't get married you aren't allowed to have little boys. So I never had any."

"Oh!" said Peter, thinking he understood.

"So that's why I have to play with you," continued the Bottle-Green. Run away now, and come back tomorrow."

Peter ran away. But he did not

Mystic and Money-maker.

Art is the encompassing of the ideal within the limits of the human faculties, and in this sense every Jew is an artist.

It is his quality to discern unexpected possibilities in things—to bring out what is in them, whether the subject of his interest is a piece of music or a gold mine.

That is the key to the paradox of the Jewish character and explains why he is at once a mystic and a money-maker—a dreamer with an eye to the main chance.

Where the Chauffeurs Go.

One very cold night a small boy attending a church lecture was deeply impressed by that part of the lecture which referred to good boys going to heaven and bad boys ending up elsewhere. On his return home he surprised his mother by saying: "Mother, I don't think the chauffeurs want to go to the good place. When I was coming home from church I heard one automobile driver say to another: 'I know where I am going; I am going where I can keep this old motor hot.'"

come back on the morrow. He did not come back during the week, though every morning old Bottle-Green had the soldiers out ready to play. "I wonder what's become of Peter?" said old Bottle-Green to black Amias.

"They do say, sah, that there's a mighty lot of scarlet fever in town," said Amias diplomatically.

"You blackguard!" roared old Bottle-Green. "How dare you tell me that? Take a week's wages!"

"All right, sah," answered Amias with a grin.

"Wait!" On second thought, run downtown and find out where Peter lives."

"He lives in the big house at the corner, sah," answered Amias. "There's a sign up over the door."

"What does it say?" demanded Bottle-Green.

"Scarlet fever, sah," answered Amias.

Ten minutes later old Bottle-Green, attired in his bottle-green tail coat, was interviewing the doctor at the door. The doctor was very grave.

Peter had a bad attack, and it was doubtful if he could live through the night.

All that night old Bottle-Green sat under the lilac tree at the gate, waiting. When at last the doctor came in the early morning he saw tears on Bottle-Green's withered cheeks. But when he came out his expression set old Bottle-Green to capering—he, Bottle-Green, the recluse, who had glared and tapped so fiercely at the boys and girls at play.

"He'll live now," said the doctor.

"Thank God!" said Bottle-Green reverently.

At last there came a day when Peter was allowed to see visitors. And among the first to come was Bottle-Green, with an enormous box of soldiers under his arm, followed by Amias, with a folding table, Peter, at an upper window, saw him coming.

"In the name of the Continental Congress, peace!" he cried.

"In the name of the Continental Congress," answered Bottle-Green.

Old Bottle-Green entered, and in the doorway stood a smiling young lady.

"I know who you are," she said, holding out her hands.

"But I don't know who you are," retorted Bottle-Green, "unless you're Adelaide Cannon, come back to me after these fifty years."

"She was my mother," answered the lady, mystified. "She was the grandmother of Peter. She often spoke of you, Mr. Clarence Hargreaves—Captain Hargreaves. But surely you are not he?"

"I used to be," said Bottle-Green. And the years seemed to fall away from him, and he straightened his shoulders and felt ashamed of his old coat.

There were tears in the young lady's eyes, and she put her hands in his. "She loved you, Captain Hargreaves," she said. "And she was sorry. As my father's daughter, that is all I am allowed to say. And to think Peter found you!"

"Oh, yes, Peter, of course," mused Bottle-Green.

"You must come often now," said Peter's mother.

"Yes, yes," said Bottle-Green, nodding his head. "Of course." And he ran up the stairs, shouting, "Peter! Peter!"

And just as soon as the folding table could be set up by black Amias the Rebs and Yankees were fighting a furious battle all over its surface.

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IS LAND OF MISFORTUNE

Beautiful Vale of Kashmir Has Through the Ages Had a Record of Natural Calamity.

Beautiful and unfortunate is the wonderful vale of Ka-Mulir, lying high among the Himalayas, ringed with glaciers peeling but long grass. A work of fire and deodor, the light-green bed of Jehlam strung across its dun breast like a jade necklace, bluish, with the ghostly plume of peach and plum blossoms.

Kashmir has a persistent record of natural calamity. Jehlam overflows its banks at intervals and sends destroying floods that wipe out whole districts. The giant peaks around the valley stir now and again in their sleep of ages and shake the flats with mighty earthquakes. Famine and cholera kill more than the river and the trembling mountains. Fire frequently sweeps the fields and cities. As one looks up at the hills on either side from the bed of Jehlam it is seen that one slope is covered with cool, dark forest, while the other grows peeling but long grass. A work of fire and deodor, the light-green bed of Jehlam strung across its dun breast like a jade necklace, bluish, with the ghostly plume of peach and plum blossoms.

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## BREAD MADE IN A HURRY

Just as Good as When Done in the Ordinary Way and Quickly Ready for the Table.

Break two cakes of yeast into one cup of water at blood temperature. Put a tablespoonful of sugar on the yeast to stimulate its quick growth. While this soaks, warm two cups of milk with one cupful of water. This, with the water over the yeast, makes a quart of wetting, sufficient for four loaves.

In a large mixing bowl put several sieves of flour and make a depression in the middle of the flour, into which put a level tablespoonful of salt and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Pour the liquid and the yeast upon the flour and mix with the hands, working the flour from the outside into the liquid in the middle of the mass. Make a stiff dough and lift the ball out, putting away any remaining flour for future use. If the flour is granular, let the dough lie on the board for ten minutes, covered with a warm bowl, that the flour may properly absorb the moisture. If the flour is not granular, this wait is not necessary.

Now shape the dough without kneading, lay the ball in a buttered bowl, and butter the surface of the dough to keep it soft. Cover and let it double in a warm place, an hour to an hour and a half. If you wish still further to hurry it, set the bowl in warm water and place a smaller bowl of warm water on the lid of the large bowl containing the dough.

When doubled, shape quickly into the baking pans for the second rising and bake when again light. This recipe is excellent for use when one must have bread in a hurry. Half of the dough may be made into crusty rolls.

TO WASH WINDOWS QUICKLY

As in Most Other Cases, There is a Right and a Wrong Way of Doing It.

Take a large cloth, a yard long, pat it into a close swab like a sponge. Wet sopping, but not dripping, with water. Dent the center and pour in kerosene and soap it into the face of the cloth. With this swab quickly wash the outside of the windows to loosen all flyspecks, dust, old paint or alkaline deposit. Follow at once with a large, soft and dry cloth.

The first cloth leaves it smeary, but the polishing will make it very clean and shiny. This first swab will clean a large number of windows, simply turning so as not to scratch the glass with the dust on it. The polishers need not be renewed until damp.

The windows become very brilliant and clean and there is no freezing of water, or wetting the hands, as gloves can be worn. Especially good in cold or windy weather.

The same method can be used inside. Pure kerosene can also be used, but the above combination appears to more quickly soften the varieties of deposit.

Keep Cupboards Clear.

The majority of women do not seem to realize the danger there is in accumulations in closets. The dust and lint from old clothes are very inflammable. Lighting a match to look for some article in a crowded closet, or taking a candle into such a place often causes fire. Old clothing, rags, waste paper and every sort of rubbish should be cleared out of closets. A spark in a dusty closet has been known to ignite a whole building; even an accumulation under bureau and sofas is dangerous. If you do discover a fire in your closet close the door and get a bucket of water and a broom. "A wet broom is the best fire extinguisher ever invented," said an official of the fire department. "You can throw a solid sheet of water with it or only a spray; you can beat a fire out with a broom or you can pull down a blazing curtain with it."

Nut Gingerbread.

Beat together one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of lard and one cupful of sugar; add one cupful of good molasses and one cupful of sour cream (one cupful of sour milk may be used in place of the cream); beat thoroughly, then add one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and a cupful of nut meats that have been cut into small bits; dissolve a small teaspoonful of soda in a little lukewarm water and stir in; use enough flour to make a soft dough that can be rolled; flour the pastry board well and roll out to the thickness of about an inch (if you do not wish a thick cake); cut into squares and cover the top with chopped nuts and a little sugar; bake in a quick oven. If desired, an egg or two may be added to the batter.

Stuffed Onions.

Place eight large Bermuda onions, peeled and washed, in a baking dish. Cover with boiling water slightly salted. Bake them half an hour or till a wire will pierce them, then turn off the water, then with a sharp, thin-bladed knife take out the heart without breaking the outer walls, fill the cavity with minced cold chicken and fine bread crumbs, seasoned with melted butter. Sprinkle crumbs, buttered, over the dish until it almost touches the top of the onions. Cover them and bake half an hour.

Silver Parfait.

Boil one cupful of sugar in one cupful of water until it threads. Pour it over the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and beat again. When cool add one pint whipped cream, flavor with two teaspoonfuls of any kind of flavoring desired. Pack in ice and salt and let stand until firm. One day for a company dinner I picked a few choice strawberries, mashed in a sieve and added whole, have also added cherries whole, and the effect is very pretty.—Exchange.

Bread Pudding With Onions.

Mix half a pound of breadcrumbs with a teaspoonful of sage, two ounces of onions, pepper and salt, with three-quarters of a pint of milk. Add two eggs well beaten and bake in a quick oven.

## TRIPOLI IS FLOURISHING



IN OUTSKIRTS OF TRIPOLI CITY

TRIPOLI, the highly-inflammable land of Arab and Berber, has exchanged its peace-time industries for the industry of war, and according to a statement prepared by the National Geographic Society the newer industry adds little to the normal hazard of Tripolitan life.

Danger is the daily bread and meat of the dweller in Tripoli, and in this country fleeced with occasional oases and fringed with narrow strips of coastal vegetation, even the principal native pursuits for wealth and happiness are accompanied by hidden terror and grave risk. The principal sources of income to Tripolitans are those of sponge gathering, of esparto picking and of carrying on the trans-Saharan caravan trade.

Whether the native son seeks to make his "pile" searching the slimy bottom of the Mediterranean for sponges, or gathering esparto grass in the morning mists of the desert, or following the caravan of a thousand camels back from the coast through 1,500 miles of Saharan desert to the distant Sudan, he takes not only his labor and capital for profit but also his health and life. More often than not he faces disability or death as his reward.

Perils of Sponge Gatherers.

The wild seas that now and again boil over the northern coast of Africa are the smallest part of the sponge diver's hazard. Paralysis is always just ahead of this venturesome laborer who, day by day making foolhardy rapid ascents from the sea bed under press of keen competition, sooner or later experiences the return to shipboard in terrific dizziness, which forms the usual prelude to partial or complete paralysis. Strange as it may seem, many partially-paralyzed divers are able to continue their calling, and the unfitted, helpless cripple in the upper air feels normal circulation return to arms and legs when lowered into the sea on the sponge grounds. And the Arab divers of Tripoli, believing the disease indispensable to the vocation, and inured to hazard in their peculiar fatherland, dive phlegmatically through a few fat seasons until crippled or killed by their chosen trade.

Back in the plateau lands of the Sahara, behind the coastal greens in the silent, treeless, unattended desert wastes, where the alluring mystery of the desert broods under the blighting heat of day and beckons in fanciful shapes over the dunes at night, stretch vast fields of wiry esparto grass, from which paper is manufactured in great mills in England. In these fields, working for the starvation wage of twenty cents a day or less, picking the grass and tying it in large bales to be loaded on camel trains for Tripoli City, the port of Tripolitania, is another corps of workers who adventure their safety in their work.

Picking the Esparto Grass.

Day begins for the esparto picker in the moonlight of early morning. In the chill of desert morning the picker leaves his nearby shack for the field, and begins his rapid task of breaking the longest wiry blades, leg high, from the most matured clump. And in the heart of these clumps ever and again lurks his danger in the form of his arch enemy, the deadly viper. In the clumps, also, are hidden the venomous North African rock scorpions, whose stings now and again prove fatal. It is the poisonous vipers, however, that make the work of esparto picking a sporting game with death.

Of the \$2,000,000 of export trade enjoyed by Tripoli before the war, one-fifth of it was produced by the sponge divers, more than one-third of it by the esparto pickers and considerably more than one-sixth was brought over the wide, treacherous desert from the Sudan. Many caravans, some of a few and some of thousands of camels, fit-

ted out in Tripoli, undertook the danger-fraught journeys to the great marts of Sudanese trade—Timbuktu, Kano, Kuka, Bornu and Wadi. These journeys sometimes lasted two years around, and brought their undertakers into every species of danger that the desert affords. Robbers in-  
fest all the lanes across the desert, and, besides these, all the inner desert lies subject to the vengeful caprice of the masked Tuaregs, the strange people who are at war with all who cross their paths and do not pay a sufficient tribute.

The bones of the camels and men of a myriad of caravans of the past bleach along the desert trails, caravans that mostly came to harm at the hands of marauders; but there are some among them destroyed by thirst, by the sand storm or by the water of wells poisoned in inter-tribal wars. Of all three risky Tripolitan trades, the caravan trade is the most risky; and the old caravan men will find little in the newer industry of war for which their peace-time labors have not fully prepared them.

HELD ACT WAS JUSTIFIED